Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1803. No. 680.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.
February 22.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venaue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Feb. 23.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a superior quality,
Rhode-Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.
Jan. 19. d

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1st day of March next, at the Coffee House, in the Town of Alexandria,

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red House, on which the said John D. Orr lately resided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the said Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.
Jan. 15. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.
For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Jan. 18. d

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]
Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.
A SERMON.
By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.
Feb. 5. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscaiption received by the Publishers*

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the 14th inst. a black Woman, named
HANNAH,
the property of Andrew Balmain. She is about 5 feet in height, and has a cut in her right arm below her elbow: Had on, when she eloped, a blue coating jacket and petticoat, with some other articles not recollected. I expect she is lurking about her master's premises, who lives about 6 miles from town, on the Newgate road. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be paid on her delivery to
THOMAS RICHARDS.
Feb. 19.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Thursday the tenth of March,

THE subscriber's life estate, in that valuable FARM, known by the name of the Walnut-Tree Farm, situate on the south side of the river Potomac, about four miles below Alexandria. This farm contains 360 acres, of which about 100 are in wood, and the rest arable. The buildings consist of a two story brick house, handsomely finished, and a two story frame kitchen adjoining the house; a two story frame house for an overseer; a frame quarter capable of accommodating 15 or 20 persons; and a large well built barn, with grainaries, stables, and an extensive shed for cattle. The beauty and salubrity of this situation is exceeded by none on the river Potomac. The arable land is divided into convenient fields, and the soil is good for the production of small grain. There are on the premises a thriving young orchard of apple and peach trees, and about 40 acres of wheat in the ground.

The extent of this farm on the river (being more than a mile) affords an opportunity for an industrious farmer to collect large quantities of manure, and the excellent FISHERY attached to it, on which are two very good and convenient fish houses, must greatly enhance its value.

At the same time will be sold on the premises (if not disposed of before at private sale) upwards of twenty NEGROES together with the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and farming utensils on the place.

The terms of payment to be cash for all sums under one hundred dollars; from one to two hundred dollars, sixty days credit; and for all sums above two hundred dollars, one half in sixty, and one half in ninety days, the purchaser giving approved notes negotiable in the Banks of Alexandria or Columbia.

TOBIAS LEAR.
Alexandria, Feb. 11. eo1it‡

To Rent,

A small 2 story Frame House, situate at the lower end of Water street.
For terms apply to
Wm. H. and E. M. LYLES.
Feb. 12. eo6t

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents,)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.
Jan. 19. d

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be sold cheap.
They have also,
One case of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.
Jan. 18. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18. d

LOST,

THIS morning a pair of Rabit Fur and Cotton Stockings, marked with the letters J. L. Any person finding them will oblige the owner by leaving them with the printer, and be rewarded if required.
Feb. 22. 3t.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SLOOP
COLUMBIA,
Sam. Carr, Master;
Will sail next week. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to J. G. LADD.
Feb. 12. d

Public Vendue.

On THURSDAY, 24th inst.
WILL BE SOLD,
At 10 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Atkins, Prince-street,
A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT PRINTS,
LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
Feb. 29.

☞ We are desired to mention that the above sale is in consequence of Mrs. ATKIN's intention of shortly returning to Philadelphia.

THOMAS SIMMS
Has just received and offers for Sale,
A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.
Feb. 18. d

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Aniseed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

WILLIAM HODGSON
Has just received, and for sale for Cash or approved paper,
6 pipes excellent BILL WINE, (Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.
Feb. 10. d

Take Notice.

I will sell five hundred and fifty acres of LAND, whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, and Dumfries, and twelve of the Occoquan Mills. It is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut; there is a large proportion of white and red oak, poplar and hickory timber; there is nearly 100 acres of prime meadow land.

I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money, twelve months for the second, eighteen for the third and two years for the last. A purchaser will find me on the premises.

THOS. POLLARD.
Feb. 18. co.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

DEBATE *on Mr. Bacon's resolutions to recede the district of Columbia.*

(Coninued.)

Mr. Varnum doubted the reality of the observation of the gentleman from New Jersey. He suspected there was no such contract in existence. It was not the interest of the government of the United States to do any thing that would injure this district. He, therefore, supposed that every gentleman who voted on this occasion would act for the interest of his country. If he thought it possible for Congress to legislate for the territory, he should have no objection to retaining the jurisdiction. But when he considered that congress were appointed to legislate on great objects, and not on the minuted of local concerns, he did not think them competent to legislate for the persons situated in the territory of Columbia. He did not know whether, if the jurisdiction was retained, it would not be proper to indulge the citizens with a territorial legislature. But to this the people themselves object. Virginia objects to an union with Maryland. There were manifestly hostile interests which could not easily be united. And if there shall be a territorial legislature still congress has a right over their acts. Whether this was the fit time to recede the territory he did not know—but he believed the time would come when the citizens of the territory will be in favor of it.

It appeared to him that the ideas of his colleague (Mr. Eustis) respecting the militia ought to be repelled. He has said that, unprotected by physical force, Maryland or Virginia may bring a force against the government, and overawe it. Every man, however, knows that the whole militia of the United Sates are under the controul of the United States, and the President has now as full a command over the militia of Maryland and Virginia, as over the militia of Columbia. —There was a difference between them, unless the militia of Columbia were to be used by the executive in cases where there was neither invasion or insurrection. How far they would be a proper instrument to carry particular plans of the executive into effect, gentlemen must determine for themselves.

Mr, Varnum did not know how true it was that the United States had received one, two or three milions of dollars. But if it were so, it was so applied as not to render any use to the government. It was certain there were great piles of buildings erected; but every gentleman who looked through them will be of opinion that they would be more valuable if the materials of which they were composed were thrown down, than to remain as they now do. It was true that these buildings were in great part erected with money derived from the sale of lots; but it was also true that large sums had been granted from the treasury.

Look at the situation of the territory. There were three incorporate bodies.—But what was the situation of the other parts of the territory? Are there under any government at all? Do we not see too that the citizens of the incorpotations are directly opposed to each other from their peculiar situation. From these inconveniences Mr. Varnum said he wished to relieve them; and he perceived no way so effectual as by a recession. He had no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress. But, still as the people are not willing to enjoy the benefits, in his opinion, to be derived from a recession, he was willing to wait until they were prepared for it.

Mr Bayard and Mr. Randolph spoke a second time against the resolutions.

Mr. Smilie stated the circumstances of the case at Philadelphia which had been so often alluded to by gentlemen. At the close of the late war there had been a mutiny among the troops who had surrounded Congress. Not a drop of blood had however been spilt. This was the mighty incident of which so liberal a use had been made. He would ask whether in countries over which the government had complete jurisdiction, worse things had not happened.—He would ask whether this menace of Congress were to be compared with the mob of Lord Gordon in a country over which the government had an entire jurisdiction.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, for receding to Virginia the territory originally attached to that state—and lost—Ayes 22.

When the question was taken on the 2nd resolution, and lost without a division.

The committee rose and reported their disagreement to the resolutions.

The House immediately took up their report.

Mr. Nicholson called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Claiborne spoke in favor of the resolutions.

It was proposed to take the question upon both the resolutions together.

Mr. Dawson moved to divide the question. He said he should vote for the first resolution that receded to Virginia that portion of territory originally attached to her; and for the second, with the exception of the City of Washington, which he thought ought to be reserved.

Mr. Elmendorf observed that of the constitutional power of Congress to recede the territory he entertained no doubt.—He, therefore, viewed the present question as a question of expediency; and, in this view he could not conceive how a single gentleman could conceive it expedient to continue to legislate for a people who were not represented.

Mr. Randolph said, as he believed the house incompetent to legislate for the people of Columbia; as he believed the interests of the several parts of the territory were as hostile as any in the union, as it was manifest that there was an Alexandria, a George Town, and a City interest; and even within the city, a Capitol hill interest, and a President's house interest—which were irreconcileable, he should vote for the amendment of his colleague (Mr. Dawson.) To attempt to legislate for the district was, in effect, to constitute the chairman of the committee, or at any rate the committee itself on the affairs of the territory, the Solon or Lycurgus of the place. It was well known that the indolence of the other members, or their difference, inseperable from the situation in which they were placed, would prevent congress from legislating with a full understanding of the objects before them. He, therefore, thought it expedient to recede all the territory excepting the city of Washington. This disposition of the territory would leave entirely untouched the question which arose from the interest of individuals who had made purchases of property under the faith of congress retaining the jurisdiction. It was probable that in such event a corporation might be established in the city, that would answer the ends of government, without two thirds of the time of the national legislature being consumed.

Mr. S. Smith said he had listened with great attention to the arguments of different gentlemen during the debate.—The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had told the house in that debate that congress were not competent to legislate for the territory, and yet he is now about to legislate for them in a concern of the utmost importance by giving them away, without their consent, to the states.

Mr. Holland spoke in favor of a recession.

Mr. Randolph in reply to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) would ask whether the people of the territory were ceded by Maryland and Virginia with their consent?

Mr. Bayard asked what the gentleman from Virginia meant by consent? The people had been ceded with the consent of their representatives in the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia. He was opposed to the proposition of the gentleman as it could not relieve congress from any of their present difficulties. But to relieve congress from the trouble they experienced he had drawn a resolution, which, at a convenient time he would propose—to authorise the President to appoint three persons learned in the law to report to congress an uniform system of legislation for the territory..

Mr. S. Smith. The gentleman from Virginia says if the people of the territory were ceded without their consent, they may be receded without their consent. I do not know that the gentleman can carry his recollection back to the period of the cession. But other gentlemen would recollect that the people of Alexandria were very anxious to be admitted into the ten miles square: and they were admitted. If he recollected right, there had been many petitions to that effect from different portions of the district. He believed, therefore, that the people had been ceded with their consent. Before he could vote for the proposed measure, he must be first certain that the people wish to be ceded; when, if the states livewise agreed, he would not withhold his consent to a recession with the reservation of the city. But he would object to any such measure until these things were shewn.

Mr. Randolph. We are told the people of this territory were ceded with their consent; and wherefore? Because the government, of which they formed a part, agreed to the cession. And what follows? That we, who represent the whole people of the U. States in their confederate capacity, and the states who represent them in their individual capacity, have an equal right to recede. With respect to the remark of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) I reply that I consult the interests of the people of the whole United States; and I believe also that I consult the true interests of the people residing here.

Mr. Bayard. The gentleman from Virginia first told us the people of this territory were slaves. Now it seems we are their representatives. If so they are not slaves. The people in the act of cession were represented in the only way that they can be represented in this country

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays, on concurring with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the first resolution, and carried —Yeas 66—Nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Baily, Bayard, Boude Brent, Brown, Campbell, Clopton, Condit, Cutler, Danna, Davenport, Davis, Dickson, Earley, Eustis, Forster, Goddard, Gray, Gregg, Griswold, Grove, Hannah, Heister, Helmes, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Holmes, Huger, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Matoon, Meriwether, Mitchell, Moore, R. Morris, T. Morris, New, Nwteon, Nicholson, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, I. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, (of Virginia) S. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Stewart, Talieeferro, Tenney, Thatcher, Tillinghast, Thompson, A. Trigg J. Trigg, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Winns, 66.

NAYES—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bishop, Butler, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Cutts, Dawson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Hoge, Holland, Leib, Mott, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, (of N. York) Josiah Smith, Stanford, Thomas, Varnum, Horne, R. Willians,—26.

The house then agreed, without a division, with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the second resolution.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

French Spoliations.——We copy the following paragraph from the Aurora of Thursday last; it will serve as a small specimen of the truth and candour which usually distinguish the writings of the *able editor* of that paper.

"In the late debate on the subject of "indemnifications for French spoliations, "Bayard and Rutledge, fairly let fly "at the measures of their own party. It "is well remembered that the *second ar-* "*ticle* of the convention with France con- "cluded by Messrs. Ellsworth, Davie, "and Murray, provided that full com- "pensation should be made for the spoli- "ations made on American commerce, "during the *war and no war* of John "Adams; that when it came before the "Senate of the United States, which "then contained a large majority of the "anti-republican party, that this article "was *annulled by the* senate, and sent "back to France in that shape."

Now, as we did not *remember* that the second article of the treaty provided—"that full compensation should be made for spoliations on American commerce," and lest our recollection should have failed us, we immediately turned to it; but have searched in vain for such a clause. As some of our readers, however, may be as discerning as Duane, and may like him discover what we confess is hidden from our eyes, we will transcribe the article itself.

"Article 2. The Ministers Plenipo- "tentiary of the two parties, not being "able to agree at present respecting the "Treaty of Aliance of Feb. 6, 1778, the "Treaty of Amity and Commerce of the "same date, & the Convention of the 14th "Nov. 1778, nor upon the indemnities "mutually due or claimed; *the parties* "*will negociate further on these subjects* "*at a convenient time*, and until they "may have agreed upon these points, "the Treaties and Convention shall have "no operation, and the relations of the "two countries shall be regulated as fol- "lows."

The only part of this article which we can perceive even glances at at the question of spoliations and indemnities, is that in which the parties expresly state, that "*they are not able to agree respecting* "*them, and therefore will negociate far-* "*ther on these subjects at a convenient* "*time.*" And yet this is what the editor of the Aurora asserts to be a provision for "*full compensation.*"

This base attempt, however, to impose upon the community by so shameless a falsehood is not without its motive. Application has been made to Congress by those citizens whose property was unlawfully seized by the French cruisers, and condemned during the late war. The intention of our present rulers most probably, is to reject this claim; it is a matter therefore worthy of democratic fitneness to throw the odium of the measure upon the past administration. Hence it is proper that the people should be taught to believe that a federal President and Senate wantonly absolved the French Government from the payment of these demands, after they had agreed to make provisions for them. The "organ of the public will" is accordingly selected as the fit instrument to promote such a scheme; and to do him justice, he never boggles at a lie to please his *patron*, or advance the interest of his faction. To all who know any thing of the means by which democracy accomplishes its ends, the palpable falsehood Duane has on this occasion readily propagated, will not appear surprising, It is an essential part of that system which has placed the present party in power—to triumph they must necessarily deceive.

I will not be denied that in the ratification of the convention with France by Mr. Adams and the Senate, the second article was expunged, and that Bonaparte agreed to its omission, taking care, however, to provide, that by such "retrenchment the two states renounce their respective pretensions which are the objects of the said article."—Neither can it be disputed that the treaty after it had been thus ratified by Bonaparte, was again submitted by Mr. Jefferson to *his own* Senate, by whom he was directed to promulge it in the usual way: it was accordingly proclaimed by him as the law of the land. It follows then, that if there was any thing improper in the rejection of this article, the present administration cannot shelter themselves under any acts of the former one upon this subject, for they have adopted their proceedings by expresly consenting to them. But be this as it may, it will not help Duane; the article contains no promise on the part of the French to pay for their spoliations, nor even to go into any enquiry respecting them; he stands, therefore, undeniably guilty of gross departure from truth, and under circumstances too, which does not render it uncharitable to believe that it was intentional. How long will the people consent to be imposed upon by the affrontery of such alien outcasts? How long will they submit to be the dupes of their low cunning, their unprincipled artifice? The good sense of the country cannot for ever remain enthralled. Surely the reflecting and virtuous man whose judgment has been led captive by the fascinating professions of pretended republicans must soon break from such bondage and spurn at such imposture.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.

MORE EVIDENCIES OF SPANISH AMITY AND JUSTICE.

[*TRANSLATION.*]

ROYAL ORDER.

The King has been pleased to order as a general rule, that in all the Custom-Houses in his kingdom, Certificates shall be required, that will prove the exportation or origin of all foreign merchandize intended to be imported into this peninsula; the said certificate to be given by the consuls of his Majesty resident in the

respective provinces or departm
which district the articles of pr
goods so certified shall have b
And in case where no consuls shall
residing, then to be granted by
the ports of exportation, with th
ral condition—that for each sepa
ticle and owner, if a certificate
produced, specifying the number
ages or chests therein contained
gain, that separate certificates
required for every different art
owners according to the diversity
articles, of the marks of the p
chests, or owners. And in every
of contravening this order the goo
be confiscated. Given at Tortos
79, 1802, and transmitted to th
al Chamber of Commerce of Ca
the Minister of Finance.

SO

CADIZ 10th December 1802.

Spanish laws relative to trade w
Spanish colonies, all foreigners
cluded from the privilege of carr
any intercourse with them, and
receiving consignments that might
by and for account of risk of a
born subject. Any property that
come so shipped and consigned t
reigner, would be confiscated and
lost without recourse. There has
kind of tolleration this last war,
law is again renewed in its full
by a Royal Cedula issue last
Wherefore if you or any of your
have any property in any of the
dominions, and wish to have it r
to Spain, you must give orders
the consignment made to a Span
subject, I have thought proper
form you of these circumstances, t
may be on you guard."

Extract of a letter Cadiz, 10th De
1802.

"On account of the Yellow
our port has been for some time
against American vessels coming fr
ladelphia, river Delaware and Ba
Three or four that have entered ou
were immediately ordered out, a
liged to steer for another market.
sels from any other ports of the
States are subject to a rigorous qua
of 40 days, which is, as you must
equally hard. In short my advice
is not to make any shipments hith
rather carry your grain and pro
to Italy, as being the best market

Extract of a letter Cadiz 15th De
1802.

"The rigorous orders lately re
from Madrid, regarding vessels fr
merica, will injure your trade con
bly to this part of the world, fo
time. All vessels direct from ever
of America will have to perform 4
quarantine, till further orders."

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.

Captain Lanier arrived here on
day, in 50 days from Lisbon, p
handed us the following list of Am
vessels lying in that port on the 23
last.

Ship New York, Goss, from L
for Virginia. put there, in distress
about the 1st of Jan.

Ship Argus, Dercom, from Amst
for Virginia, in distress.

Brig Drake, Seaward, from St.
chaels in distress; to sail for do.
Jan.

Brig Lydia, Mason, from Amste
damaged in port, to sail for Hav
Grace the 1st of January.

Bark ——— Packet of Por
Savage to sail the 25th December.

English ship Enterprize, Dunston,
London for Norfolk in distress.

Brig Dolphin, Royster, from L
for Savanna, in distress and conde

The ship Liberty from Philade
Old Tom from do. from Cadiz, not al
to enter in Cadiz on account of the si
in the state.

Jan. 20, in lat. 23, 50, N. long
48, W. spoke the schooner Eagle o
ton, Martin, for Tobago, out 28
all well.

Capt. Fowler, from Tobago, has
kind enough to give us the followi
of American shipping in Port So
tough:

Ship Madison, Almond, for Bost
Snow Mehitable, Meyer, Norfol
Brigs—Spy, Fowler; Beg, Sav
Concord, Mason; and Mary, Wan
Norfolk; Alert, Murphy, Savan
Susan, Hind, New-London; Lil

respective provinces or departments, to which district the articles of produce or goods so certified shall have belonged. And in case where no consuls shall be there residing, then to be granted by them at the ports of exportation, with this general condition—that for each separate article and owner, if a certificate must be produced, specifying the number of packages or chests therein contained. And again, that separate certificates will be required for every different article and owners according to the diversity of the articles, of the marks of the packages, chests, or owners. And in every instance of contravening this order the goods shall be confiscated. Given at Tortosa, Nov. 29, 1802, and transmitted to the Royal Chamber of Commerce of Cadiz, by the Minister of Finance.

SOLER.

—

CADIZ 10th December 1802. "By the Spanish laws relative to trade with the Spanish colonies, all foreigners are excluded from the privilege of carrying on any intercourse with them, and of even receiving consignments that might be made by and for account of risk of a Spanish born subject. Any property that might come so shipped and consigned to a foreigner, would be confiscated and totally lost without recourse. There has been a kind of tolleration this last war, but the law is again renewed in its full extent, by a Royal Cedula issue last month. Wherefore if you or any of your friends have any property in any of the Spanish dominions, and wish to have it remitted to Spain, you must give orders to have the consignment made to a Spanish born subject, I have thought proper to inform you of these circumstances, that you may be on you guard."

—

Extract of a letter Cadiz, 10th December, 1802.

"On account of the Yellow Fever, our port has been for some time shut up against American vessels coming from Philadelphia, river Delaware and Baltimore. Three or four that have entered our port, were immediately ordered out, and obliged to steer for another market. Vessels from any other ports of the United States are subject to a rigorous quarantine of 40 days, which is, as you must suppose equally hard. In short my advice to you is not to make any shipments hither, but rather carry your grain and provisions to Italy, as being the best market."

—

Extract of a letter Cadiz 15th December, 1802.

"The rigorous orders lately received from Madrid, regarding vessels from America, will injure your trade considerably to this part of the world, for some time. All vessels direct from every part of America will have to perform 40 days quarantine, till further orders."

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.

Captain Lanier arrived here on Thursday, in 50 days from Lisbon, politely handed us the following list of American vessels lying in that port on the 23d Dec. last.

Ship New York, Goss, from London for Virginia. put there, in distress to sail about the 1st of Jan.

Ship Argus, Dercom, from Amsterdam for Virginia, in distress.

Brig Drake, Seaward, from St. Michaels in distress; to sail for do. the 1st Jan.

Brig Lydia, Mason, from Amsterdam damaged in port, to sail for Havre de Grace the 1st of January.

Bark ——— Packet of Portland, Savage to sail the 25th December.

English ship Enterprize, Dunston, from London for Norfolk in distress.

Brig Dolphin, Royster, from London for Savanna, in distress and condemned.

The ship Liberty from Philadelphia; Old Tom from do. from Cadiz, not allowed to enter in Cadiz on account of the sickness in the state.

Jan. 20, in lat. 23, 50, N. long. 54 48, W. spoke the schooner Eagle of Boston, Martin, for Tobago, out 28 days all well.

Capt. Fowler, from Tobago, has been kind enough to give us the following list of American shipping in Port Scarborough:

Ship Madison, Almond, for Boston.

Snow Mehitable, Meyer, Norfolk.

Brigs—Spy, Fowler; Beg, Savage; Concord, Mason; and Mary, Waughop, Norfolk; Alert, Murphy, Savannah Susan, Hind, New-London; Liberty, Fillbrown Salem; Active, Maurice, Newbury-Port; Felicity, Walker, Portsmouth (N. H.)

Schooners—Milford, M'Namara, Alexandria; Polly, Hunt, Newbury-Port; Federal, Drinkwater, Boston; Sally, ——, New-London; Mungaham Farmer, ———, New-York.

Arrived the ship Mary Mercy, captain E. Sevelias, 16 days from the Havannah.

Arrived the British brig Dash, William Smith, 23 days from Trinidad. Left there the barque America, Wyvill, to sail for this port in 6 days.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

—

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Snowden,

Yesterday a few young Mechanics met, to assist in celebrating *the day*, and to partake of "the feast of reason," when the following toasts were drank. Should they merit your approbation, you will publish them, and oblige some of your Subscribers.

Watch-Maker.

The memory of Washington. That *regulator* to his country, when she was *too slow*. When his *time-peace* had *run down*, may his *everlasting wheel* have *sprung* to the *verge* of Heaven, and have been *wound up* forever.

Painter.

May the present administration be seen in its *true colours*—neither *varnished* nor *shaded*. May the executive documents not be so *oily*, as to be taken for *real life*: and, may any nation, disposed to give us a *brush*, also find us the *size*.

Cabinet-Maker.

May those who slander, or cause to be slandered, the names of Washington & Adams, be removed from the *bench*, bearing their *plumbline*, and consigned to their last *chest*, through the medium of a *hold-fast*.

Baker.

May an *oven*, seven times *heated*, be the destiny of those *dough-heads*, who are *moulded* to serve their Country merely for its *loaves*: but may they *rise* when they are *done*.

Taylor.

May the *shears* of fate cut the *thread* of that man's life, who would *cabbage* the hard-earned fame of his predecessor, *stride* into his *seat*, and wear the *robe*, that so ill-befits him.

Trunk-Maker.

May that eye which peeps from its *brazen* dwelling but to see evil, and that mouth which opes but to speak it, be forever *locked*, the feet *iron-clamped*, the hands *garnished*, and a good *cowskin drawn* upon the *Trunk*.

—

In the Greenock Advertiser of the 4th of January, we find the following

CAUTION TO MARINERS.

The new Light house at Cranfield Point, the entrance of Carlingford Harbor, will be lighted on the first day of March next, and continue thereafter lighted from the expiration of day light in the evenings until day light in the mornings. This Light house is erected near high water, about a quarter of a mile east of the extreme point of Carlingford, and nearly in a N. W. direction by the compass, from the centre of the extensive rock, called Healy hunter, from which it is one mile distant, according to M'Kenzie's survey. The light will be from oil lamps, reflectors, and leuses, and elevated above the level of the sea about 110 feet. At half flood there will be a large ball elevated on a staff that will rise to the heighth of the lanthorn on the west side of it; and at night to signify half flood, a small light will be exhibited from the house a few feet under the great lanthorn: one or other of these will continue until half ebb, when it will disappear. Three bells, fixed on the Light house, will continue to ring during thick foggy weather, to point out the direction of the Light house.

—

LOGIC.

By the Constitution of the United States the Chief Justice is to hold *his office* indefeasibly, *except for misbehaviour therein, and notwithstanding any act of* Congress *for the purpose of* repealing *any other act, or for any purpose whatever.*

By the Constitution there is no distinction *between the* Chief *Justice and the* other *Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect to* tenure *of offices*; they *are to* hold *their office* EQUALLY *indefeasible with* him.

By the Constitution there is no distinction between the Judges of the Supreme *Court and the Judges of the* Inferior *Courts in respect to the tenure of office*; *the* latter *are to* hold *their offices* EQUALLY indefeasable *with the* former. *Therefore,*

By the Constitution, the Circuit *Judges* hold *their offices notwithstanding the act of congress of the last session* repealing *the act of the preceeding session for the appointment of the circuit judges. And,*

Holding *an office and* continuing *in an office being* equipollent. *And as,*

By the Constitution, all *Judges* without distinction *are to receive a* compensation *during their* continuance *in office. Therefore, farther,*

By the constitution, the Circuit *Judges are to receive their* compensations, *notwithstanding the above* repealing *act.—And therefore, finally,*

President Jefferson, and the majorities in the two houses of congress, dare *not submit the claim of the circuit judges for their compensation to* judicial *examination and decision.*

[*N. Y. Evn. Pst.*]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY Feb. 17.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the Treasury inclosing an annual return of the district tonnage of the United States.

Mr. S. Smith presented a petition from certain aliens of Baltimore. Referred.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported against the claim of Tobias Lear.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

An engrossed bill to revive and continue in force an act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes was read a third time and passed.

A bill on the same subject was received from the Senate, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom was referred the propositions of the state of Ohio, &c.---reported a bill to modify the propositions in the act admitting the people of the North Western Territory as a state into the union, &c.

Referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

The amendments of the senate to a bill to amend an act fixing the military peace establishment was read.

Referred to a select committee of three.

The amendments of the senate to the act supplementary to the act respecting consuls and vice-consuls, and for the protection of American seamen were taken up, and concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed on the message of the President of the United States, inclosing sundry documents respecting John Pickering, district judge of New Hampshire made a report.

The committee report that John Pickering has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors---they, therefore, offer a resolution---that John Pickering, district judge for New-Hampshire, has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and that he be impeached therefor.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday, and the documents ordered to be printed.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of a select committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution, that it is not expedient to repeal the BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Griswold moved to postpone the consideration of the report till the first Tuesday in November next.

This produced a spirited debate which continued beyond the usual hour of adjournment.

On the incidental question of postponement, the main principle of repeal was discussed; those in favor of the postponement being against the repeal.

Messrs. Griswold, S. Smith, Goddard, Thatcher, Bayard, Gregg, Eustis, Dana, and Mitchill, supported, and Messrs. Newton, Varnum, Hastings, and Bacon, opposed the postponement; when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried—Yeas 50—Nays 39.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill to reduce the marine corps of the United States.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Varnum reported that it was expedient to agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill to amend the act respecting a military peace establishment.

Mr. Griswold moved instructions to the committee on the Bankrupt act to report by bill or otherwise, such amendments, if any, as they may deem necessary to that act.

Mr. Allston moved a postponement of the motion till the first Tuesday of November. He thought they had heard enough about the Bankrupt Act this session, and he hoped they should for the remainder of the session hear no more about it.

Mr. Griswold said whether the house did or did not act upon the amendments reported, it would be better to have them reported, that the minds of members, who hold seats in the next house, might take them into consideration, and be prepared to act upon them at the ensuing session.

The motion to postpone was carried—ayes 40, noes 39.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill for the relief of Joshua Harvey and others.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. R. Williams offered the following as an additional rule to the standing rules of the house:

Resolved, That all motions respecting the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Ordered to lie on the table.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 *tons Bar Iron,*

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 23. d

COLUMBUS.

—

This celebrated JACK will stand at Mount-Washington, two miles from George-Town Ferry, and be let to Mares at TEN DOLLARS the season; but, if paid by the first of August, *Eight Dollars* will be received in full, and *Half a Dollar* to the groom.

This Jack is considered by judges as superior to any imported into this country, *or raised* herein. Gentlemen doubting the propriety of this assertion, are earnestly requested to view the animal and judge for themselves.

Columbus was got by the old Knight of Malta, his dam by the Royal Gift, out of the old imported Maltese Jennet.

As large offers have been received from various parts of the state, gentlemen wishing to send mares to this place are requested to give notice as soon as possible, for provided a reasonable number can be obtained he will not be removed.

Pasturage 50 cents per week, and every attention paid by an experienced groom, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

JOHN WITHERS,
Manager.

Mount-Washington,
Feb. 23. 1aw3w

Valuable Property and Cash,

TO BE DISPOSED OF

FOR WET & DRY GOODS.

—

The moieties of two large tracts of LAND lying on Sandy river, in the county of Kenhawa, state of Virginia, the title papers of which are ready and immediate conveyance may be made. To this property are attached *Two Thousand Dollars* in Cash, to be disposed of in the same manner. These lands are represented to be valuable, and will be parted with at nearly the cost of warrants and original charges. Necessity compels this property to be offered for sale, that a dividend may take place with those interested, some of whom much want their proportion of the money therein vested.

To view the plats, title papers, &c. call on Mr. Groverman.

Feb. 24. 2aw3in

For Sale.

A very likely Mulatto LAD, about 18 years of age, well qualified for a gentleman's servant.——Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 26. eo

For Falmouth & a Market.

The American Ship
GEORGE & MARY,
expected here to receive a cargo of Tobacco in a few days. The usual advances will be made on consignments by this ship to Thomas Middleton and Co. London; but early application must be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already engaged.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Who have just received from Madeira, by the ship Courier, via Norfolk,

A few pipes *London particular* WINE, which they will sell at a low price.

They have also on hand,

Dry Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Almonds in bags, and London Porter in casks. Jan. 27. eo

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.

ALSO,

To LEASE or RENT,

(Upon moderate terms,)

Two or three good Fisheries, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Broad Creek. Apply as above, or to Benjamin Dulany, Esq. Bellemont, near the premises.

Feb. 18. eo

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT

Two Story HOUSE,

With a good Kitchen and Smoke House djoining. Also, a Stable for two horses &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particu- enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14. eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pear Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epauletts; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. d3teotf

To Rent,

For one or more Years,

A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be a very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.

RICHD. RATCLIFF.

Feb. 2. 24w

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale on the premises, the first day of April if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Triplett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. eods

For Sale.

A very likely Mulatto LAD, about 18 years of age, well qualified for a gentleman's servant.——Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 26. eo

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eotf

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

Wanted to Hire Immediately,

ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alexandria, Issachar Scholfield, Walter or Wm. Lindsey, near Colchester, or Henry Woodrow, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.

Feb. 7. 22w

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or

SAMUEL CRAIG.

A WAREHOUSE for SALE,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Wiliam Hunter, Jun. deceased, to the subscriber, bearing date the ninth day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax county, made to secure the payment of four hundred & fifty pounds, three shillings & six pence, lawful money of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins with legal interest from the date of said deed, I shall sell at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 16th day of March, at 12 o' clock at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria.

All that front Warehouse situated on the west side of Union Street, and built on part of the Wharf sold by John Allison to William Hunter, Jun.—The Warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house, or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who incline to purchase the Warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 1. 2awds.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon, at the south east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Richard.—Also several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 1wtf.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. It will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, jun.
THOMAS L. LEE, } *Executors*

Jan. 24. 2aw18t

R. & J. GRAY

Have lately received an Assortment of valuable BOOKS *in the different Branches of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE, *chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:*

The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Blunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Studies of Nature, by St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo. ornamented with copper plates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt. Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition. Elemend the Philosyphy of the Mind and of Moral Phisophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic, By Thomas Belsham. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Authors by Dr. Johnston, bound in calf and gilt. Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt. Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenside, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt. Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt. Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo. A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Mavor, L. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo. The World, by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo. An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Girborne, M. A. The Guardian, 2 vols, 12mo. The Looker-On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simeon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo. Ganganelli's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constantia, 3 vols. 12mo. The Idler, by the author of the Rambler, with additional essays, 2 vols. 12mo. The Adventures of Don Quixote, translated by Dr. Smollet, illustrated with copperplates, 4 vols 12mo. Letters from a Father to his Son, by Dr Aikin. The Traveller's Directory, or a Pocket Companion, shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New-York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with a description of the places through which it passes, and the intersection of the cross-roads, from actual survey. The works of Robert Burns complete, in 4 vols. Rural Tales, by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, to which is prefixed the Life of the author. Goldsmith's Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. Lectures on Select Subjects, by James Furguson. The Spectator, with sketches of the Life of the author, & explanatory Notes, vol. 12mo. The Natural and Political History of Vermont, by Ira Allen, Esq. Major-General of the militia in the State of Vermont, illustrated with a beautiful coloured Map, 1 vol. Gordon's American Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws of England, 7 vols. 8vo Gilbert's Law of Evidence, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf. Burn on Insurance. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. 8vo.

Also, on hand, a large Assortment of

Walkden's best British Ink-Powder, for Records; Irish Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket-Books; German Flutes, Violins, Violin Strings, Bows and Bridges; a complete assortment of Latin and English School-Books folio and quarto family Bibles, school Bibles and Testaments; Account Books of every description, Slates and Slate Pencils, Ink Holders assorted, red and black Ink; Writing Paper of various qualities, and Almanacs for the year 1803, all of which will be sold at the usual retail prices, or at a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

BOOK-BINDING carried on as usual.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily de improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and enanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullikin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying in the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol quare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTGN, *M. Vernon,*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood-Lawn, do.*

August 30.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.